of the secondaries white, washed with metallic green except the cilia, and with a pink patch spread over the middle of the median branches: beneath white, washed with pale metallic green, apical angle, a band crossing the primaries, and an irregular band following the curve of the outer margin of the secondaries greenish black; cilia white; antennæ black; body greenish black above; abdomen beneath orange.

Though abundantly distinct both in form and colour, the pink colour on the secondaries of this species suggests a resemblance to the insect described by Hopffer as *Nyctalæmon metaurus* (Neue oder weniger bek. Schmett. d. k. zool. Mus. z. Berlin, Heft ii. p. 2, t. 11. f. 3, 4), from the South Seas. We know of no other species with which it can be at all compared.

Palyidæ.

11. Eumelia rosalia (Cr.).

A single imperfect specimen apparently belonging to this widely ranging Moth.

Micronidæ.

12, 13, 14. Micronia.—Three species of this genus are in the collection, only one of which is represented in the British Museum, under the name of *M. justaria*, Walk. (Lep. Het. xxiii. p. 821 (Dorey).

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

Plate XXII.

Figs. 1, 2. *Euplœa browni*, p. 142.
3, 4. *Doleschallia browni*, p. 145.

Plate XXIII.

Figs. 1, 2. *Diadema unicolor*, p. 144.
3, 4. *Picris quadricolor*, p. 147.
5, 6. *Alcides aurora*, p. 150.

8. On the Coleoptera collected by the Rev. G. Brown, C.M.Z.S., on Duke-of-York Island, New Ireland, and New Britain. By H. W. Bates, F.L.S., F.Z.S.

[Received Feb. 20, 1877.]

(Plates XXIV. & XXV.)

The Coleoptera collected by the Rev. Mr. Brown comprise 44 species, all in single or very few specimens, except one large and beautiful Longicorn, a new *Batocera*, of which there is a great number of specimens, mostly in a much damaged condition. It is evident at a first glance of the contents of the jar, in which were a quantity of large Orthoptera (*Eurycantha horrida* and numerous Locustidæ), Spiders, and even a Bat, that the collection was hastily made, and can give no adequate idea of the extent of the

Coleopterous fauna. The first and doubtless a true impression is, that it is essentially the same as that of New Guinea, and not at all inferior as regards the size and beauty of the species. Although the collector evidently made no search, but simply took the first things that came in his way, the collection, small as it is, contains several species equal to the finest of the New-Guinea fauna.

Fam. Cicindelidæ.

Cicindela d'urvillei, Dejean, Spec. Gén. des Coléop. v. p. 225.

Three specimens. It is recorded by Dejean as from New Guinea.

Therates labiatus, Fabricius, Syst. El. i. 232; Dej. Spec. Gén. i. 158.

One specimen, of the bluer colour prevalent in New Guinea and the Aru Islands. The species is found throughout the Moluccas, and as far east as the Solomon Isles.

Tricondyla aptera, Olivier, Entom. ii. 33. 7, tab. 1. f. 1; Dej. Spec. Gén. ii. 438.

One example, similar to others with which I have compared it from Mysol, Aru, New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands.

Fam. Carabidæ.

Pseudozæna alternata, n. sp. (Plate XXIV. fig. 2.)

Piceo-nigra, obscura, ventro elytrisque nitidis; capite postice ruguloso et modice punctato; thorace omnino subtiliter transversim ruguloso; elytris interstitiis alternis elevatis, costiformibus, politis.

Long. 8 lin.

Differs at once from all the other species (*P. orientalis*, *obscura*, and *opaca*) by its alternately raised and polished elytral interstices. The crown and nucha, as well as the thorax, are much more finely sculptured than in *P. obscura* from Borneo and Singapore. The intervals of the elytra between the raised lines are little less shining than the latter; and the punctured striæ are but slightly impressed and somewhat irregular.

Fam. Cucujidæ.

Hectarthrum bistriatum, Castelnau, Hist. Nat. des Ins. ii. p. 384.

One example, differing from the description above cited only in being of twice the dimensions. Castelnau's species is from Java.

Fam. Lamellicornia.

Parastasia bimaculata, Montrouzier, Ann. Soc. Agr. Lyon, 2^{me} série, vii. p. 23 (1855).

P. percheroni, id. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1860, p. 271.

This species, described by Montrouzier from Woodlark Island, not

far from New Ireland, and from Lifu, is said by Reiche to be identical with *P. bimaculata* (Guérin) from Penang. If I have rightly determined the species, it is distinct, being much less coarsely punctured, especially on the thorax.

ORYCTODERUS CORONATUS, n. sp. (Plate XXIV. fig. 5.)

Oblongus, modice convexus, niger nitidus, capite subcrebre punctulato, thorace spursissime punctato, transversim quadrato, angulis posticis late rotundatis; elytris thorace haud latioribus, stria suturali excepta omnino lævibus; sternis castaneo-rufis, rufo-hirtis.

♂. *Clypeo utrinque fortiter bisinuato (haud inciso), margine antico recto, paulo reflexo; fronte media unituberculata; tarsis anticis ut in* O. latitarsi *incrassatis.*

Long. 18 lin.

Closely allied to *Oryctoderus latitarsis*, and differing solely in the form of the margins of the clypeus, and the presence of a tubercle in the middle of the forehead. A species (still undescribed) was taken by Wallace in the island of Goram, which presents also the character of a tuberculated forehead; and I should have been inclined to regard both as varieties of *O. latitarsis*, if this latter species did not show itself so constant in its specific characters. The Goram species, besides being much smaller, differs in the nearly entire lateral margins of the clypeus.

There is only one example in the collection, unless a female individual, 11 lines long, be a small specimen of the other sex.

DIPELICUS NASUTUS, n. sp. (Plate XXIV. fig. 4.)

Oblongus, convexus, crassus, supra castaneo-niger nitidus, subtus castaneo-rufus, rufo-hirtus; capite lævi, clypeo antice obtuse bidentato laminaque ascendente semiovata, apice late emarginata; thorace sparsim subtiliter punctulato, haud excavato, sed sulco dorsali antice lævi haud profundo; elytris striato-punctatis striaque suturali magis impressa.

Long. ♂ 18 lin.

Allied to *D. cantori*, but distinguished at once by the vertical expansion of the clypeus being notched at the tip instead of entire and triangular. The singular dilatation of the terminal joint of the labial palpi, distinctive of this genus, is well developed, as is also the truncation of the dilated apices of the posterior tibiæ and the long dilatation of the upper edge of the basal joint of the hind tarsi.

One example only.

SCAPANES AUSTRALIS, Boisd., 'Voyage de l'Astrolabe,' Coleop. p. 158, tab. 9. f. 4.

One pair; more robust and with more coarsely punctured elytra than New-Guinea specimens taken by Wallace. The thoracic horns are parallel, instead of convergent towards the tips. If these differences prove constant when a large number of specimens are obtained, they may prove the present form to be a distinct species.

Xylotrupes gideon, Linn. Syst. Nat. i. 2, p. 541.

Half a dozen specimens, of both sexes; the males in different stages of development as regards the cephalic and thoracic horns; compared with individuals from Flores, Penang, &c., I perceive no difference worthy of mention, although Philippine and Australian specimens differ very considerably. The typical *X. gideon* inhabits Java.

Phæochrous.

A species not at present determinable, the single specimen agreeing with others I have received from Marquis Doria as found by Dr. Beccari at the Aru Islands.

Fam. Lucanidæ.

Cladognathus bison, Olivier, Entom. i. 1, p. 13, tab. 3. f. 6.

Two specimens. The species is found in Amboyna and Celebes, and, if *Cl. cinctus* of Montrouzier is but a slight var., as Major Parry believes, also in New Guinea, Kei Is., Aru and Woodlark Island.

Eurytrachelus thomsoni?, Parry, Trans. Entom. Soc. vol. ii. 3rd ser. p. 47.

One male example of a species of this genus, agreeing with the description above quoted in the polished disk of the elytra. It differs, however, in various other points, so as to leave the determination uncertain.

Passalus.

There is in the collection a species, of this or an allied genus, which cannot at present be determined.

Fam. Buprestidæ.

Cyphogastra.

A species of this genus, which I am informed is about to be described by Dr. Gestro, from New-Guinea examples.

Fam. Cleridæ.

Cylidrus vescoi, Fairmaire, Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1849, p. 361.

One example, known previously only from Tahiti.

Fam. Curculionidæ.

Pachyrhynchus biplagiatus. (Plate XXIV. fig. 3.)

Pachyrhynchus biplagiatus, Guérin, Rev. Zool. 1841, p. 216.

One example. Found also in the Solomon Islands.

Pachyrhynchus verrucatus, n. sp. (Plate XXV. fig. 3.)

Æneo-niger, politus, pedibus sparsim griseo-hirtis; thorace oblongo-ovato, lateribus sparsim, linea dorsali impressa dense argenteo-squamosis; elytris globoso-ovatis, thorace duplo la-

tioribus, grosse striato-punctatis, basi lateribus et apice viridi-argenteo maculatim squamosis, dorso utrinque maculis duabus rotundatis elevatis corallinis politis.

Long. 7 lin.

Closely allied to *P. quadripustulatus* (Gestro, Ann. Mus. Civ. di Genova, vii. p. 1008) from Geelvink Bay, New Guinea; agreeing with that species in the peculiar raised coral-like spots of the elytra. According to a coloured drawing which Dr. Gestro has kindly sent me, the two spots of each elytron in his species are much more widely distant than they are in *P. verrucatus*, the thorax is destitute of the dorsal line of scales, and the rounded patches of greenish-silvery scales which adorn the base, sides, and apex of our species are wanting. In his species the thorax is much broader in proportion to the elytra, and the elytra longer and less globose; but these may be distinctive of the sex of his specimen, doubtless a female. In *P. verrucatus* the lines of large punctures are interrupted and diverted near the site of the raised red spots. The rounded patches of scales consist of one on each side of the scutellum, a marginal row of five or six on each side, a submarginal row of three or four, and a vitta-formed one parallel to the suture near the apex. The meso- and metasternum are also adorned with patches of similarly-coloured scales.

One example.

Eupholus browni, n. sp. (Plate XXV. fig. 2.)

Niger, rostro verticeque viridi-aureo squamosis; thorace dorso late sulcato, vittis quinque argenteo-viridi squamosis, una dorsali interrupta, alteris utrinque duabus lateralibus; elytris basi planatis, postice gibbosis, grossissime punctato-sulcatis, fasciis et maculis argenteo-viridi squamosis, scilicet (1) *juxta humeros maculis nonnullis parvis,* (2) *ante medium fascia maculari interrupta prope suturam valde antice curvata,* (3) *fascia pone medium maculari recta, et* (4) *vittis subapicalibus tribus prope suturam et marginem; pectore et abdomine lateribus læte aureo-viridi-squamoso maculatis.*

Long. 12 lin.

Allied to *Eu. amaliæ* (Gestro, Ann. Mus. Civ. di Genova, vol. vii. p. 1004), from which it differs, according to a coloured drawing with which Dr. Gestro has favoured me, in the form and situation of the belts and vittæ of silvery blue or green scales of the elytra. It is one of the most beautiful species of the genus. *Eu. amaliæ* was found at Sorong in N.W. New Guinea.

One example.

Eupholus, sp.

Three specimens of an apparently variable species which cannot at present be determined.

Sphenophorus, sp.

One example. There are also four other Curculionidæ in the collection, obscure forms which cannot at present be named.

Fam. Brenthidæ.

Ectocemus ruficauda, n. sp. (Plate XXV. fig. 5.)

♂. *Niger, nitidus, subtus (prosterni lateribus exceptis) antennis et pedibus castaneo-rufis, elytris maculis vittæformibus utrinque quinque apiceque late castaneo-fulvis; rostro opaco, supra sulcato, parte basali cylindrica asperiter granulosa, parte anteriore medio fortiter constricta, apice triangulari, marginibus reflexis serratis; antennis omnino strigosis.*

Long. 17 lin.

This species so nearly resembles *E. pterygorhinus* (Gestro) of Cape York, Australia, that I have some hesitation in describing it as distinct. The differentiating characters, however, seem to be of the same kind and degree as those which suffice to distinguish most other species of the group. The most conspicuous points of difference reside in the elytral markings, the linear pale spots in the present species consisting of (1) on the second interstice a longer line at the base and a shorter one towards the apex, (2) on the third interstice a line of moderate length exactly in the middle, (3) on the fifth a very short line considerably behind the middle, and (4) on the seventh a short line not far behind the shoulder. Besides these pale marks, the whole of the apex of the elytra is reddish, a feature which I do not observe in the characters of any other described species.

Orychodes, sp.

Ceocephalus, sp.

Brenthus, sp.

Fam. Longicornia.

Xixuthrus microcerus.

Macrotoma microcera, White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. i. p. 40.

Three examples. The species is generally distributed throughout the Moluccas. Mr. Wallace met with it at Kei, Morty, Mysol, Bouru, Amboyna, Batchian, Celebes, Ternate and New Guinea (*Dorey*). It has also been recorded from Java.

Archetypus fulvipennis, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. v. ser. 2 p. 15; *id. ib.* iii. ser. 3, p. 672.

One example, ♂. Found also by Mr. Wallace in Aru Island, Bouru, Waigiou, Dorey, and New Guinea.

Neocerambyx aurifaber.

Hammaticherus aurifaber, White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. i p. 128.

Several specimens. A widely distributed species in the Eastern archipelago.

Ceresium simplex, Gyll. in Schönh. Syn. Ins. App. i. 3, p. 178.

Two specimens. A very widely distributed species throughout

the eastern intertropical islands, from the Philippines to Tahiti, but, according to Mr. Pascoe, not met with by Mr. Wallace.

Sphingnotus dunningi, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. 3rd ser. iii. p. 484, pl. xviii. f. 4.

A single example, male, which, on account of the identity of its peculiar coloration and general structure, may be referred to this species, of which only one specimen is known. Our insect differs from Pascoe's figure (representing probably the female) in its broader head, rather longer thorax and more parallel-sided elytra, characters which are generally found to be distinctive of the male sex in the Longicornia.

Pelargoderus arouensis.

Rhamses arouensis, Thomson, Arch. Ent. i. 446, pl. xvii. f. 8.

Several specimens of large size, not differing from the Aru-Island form.

Diochares fimbriatus.

Cerambyx fimbriatus, Oliv. Ent. iv. p. 71, pl. xix. f. 143.

One specimen of the entirely opaque variety of this variable species.

Monohammus longicornis, Thomson, Arch. Ent. i. p. 444.

The species was previously recorded only from Aru and Saylee.

Batocera browni, n. sp. (Plate XXV. fig. 1.)

B. wallacei (Thoms.) *affinis. Magna, robusta, supra pube cinerea vestita; thorace immaculato; elytris tuberculis nitidis sparsissimis a basi usque ultra medium notatis, utrinque lineis duabus paulo elevatis, interstitiis densius tomentosis, apice breviter sinuato-truncatis, angulo suturali dentiformi.*

♂. *Antennis longissimis, validis, tuberculato-asperatis; art. tertio valde elongato et robusto, pedibusque anticis denticulato-asperatis.*

Long. 36 lin.

Distinguished from all the varieties of *B. wallacei* that I have seen, by the whole body, above and beneath, being clothed with ashy white pubescence, three macular streaks down each elytron being formed of more dense felted tomentum of an ochraceous tint, and the flanks of the body having the usual chalky-white vitta; also by the very different tuberculation of the elytra, which consists in a number of small, widely scattered, black tubercles, spread over the whole surface except towards the apex, where the derm is coarsely reticulate-rugose, and where the dense tomentum conceals the integument. Besides these scattered tubercles, each elytron has two fine raised shining lines, apparently formed of tubercles arranged linearly. The outer angle of the apical truncature of the elytra is rounded, and not

dentate as in *B. Wallacei*. As to the general form of body, legs, and antennæ there is no conspicuous difference.

The species is allied also to *B. una* of White (New Hebrides), described from a ♀ example; but in this latter the clothing of the elytra is quite unicolorous. One example.

Batocera nebulosa, n. sp. (Plate XXIV. fig. 1.)

B. gerstaeckeri (Thoms.) *affinissima; differt elytris fere æqualiter cinereo irrorato-nebulosis anguloque exteriore truncaturæ apicalis nullo modo spinoso. Elongata, fusca, elytris subæneo-fuscis nitidis, tomento cinereo passim subplagiatim irroratis, basi dense tuberculatis; thorace immaculato; corpore subtus lateraliter albo vittato.*

♂. *Antennis corpore duplo longioribus, rugosissimis: articulis* 3–6. *subtus denticulato-asperatis, apice haud spinosis: tarsorum anticorum articulis* 1. *et* 2. *extus spiniformiter productis.*

A species so closely resembling *B. gerstaeckeri* from Sula, that I should not have ventured to treat it as distinct, had not the many dozens of specimens compared showed a perfect constancy in the few points of difference. Most of the specimens are more or less abraded; but in the many which have the pubescence intact, it is much more equally distributed over the elytra than in *B. gerstaeckeri*, and the subregular bare shining patches of the ground-colour of that species do not exist. In the abraded specimens the derm does not possess the glossiness which distinguishes *B. gerstaeckeri*. A constant structural peculiarity is the untoothed outer angle of the elytral truncature. The spinous prolongation of the anterior tarsi of the ♂ is always seen on the first joint, but on the second only in large well-developed individuals.

Periaptodes luctator, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. iii. ser. 3, p. 284.

Several examples. The species was originally taken by Wallace in Ceram.

Gnoma giraffa.

Cerambyx giraffa, Schreibers, Linn. Trans. 1801, vi. p. 198, pl. xxi. f. 8.

Two examples, ♂. Much more robust in form than the same species from Ceram and Amboyna; but the elytra are granulated and punctured in the same way, and not smooth posteriorly as in the closely allied New-Guinea species *Gn. ctenostomoïdes*.

Eczemotes guttulata, n. sp. (Plate XXV. fig. 4.)

Oblonga, convexa, atro-fusca, tenuiter brunneo-pubescens, supra omnino subconfertim nitido-granulata; elytris guttulis ochraceis sparsim conspersis, apice brevissime truncatis; subtus nigro-nitida, capite et sternis lateribus, tibiis autem extus fulvo-

tomentosis, femoribus antennarumque scapo subtiliter granulatis.

Long. 11 lin.

One example.

Fam. Cassididæ.

Aspidomorpha. sp.

One specimen.

Fam. Coccinellidæ.

Epilachna, sp.

Two specimens.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

Plate XXIV.

Fig. 1. *Batoccra nebulosa*, p. 158.
2. *Pseudozæna alternata*, p. 152.
3. *Pachyrhynchus biplagiatus*, p. 154.
4. *Dipelicus nasutus*, p. 153.
5. *Oryctoderus coronatus*, p. 153.

Plate XXV.

Fig. 1. *Batoccra browni*, p. 157.
2. *Eupholus browni*, p. 155.
3. *Pachyrhynchus verrucatus*, p. 154.
4. *Eczemotes guttulata*, p. 158.
5. *Ectocemus ruficauda*, p. 156.

March 6, 1877.

Dr. E. Hamilton, V.P., in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following report on the additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of February, 1877.

The total number of registered additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of February was 57, of which 30 were acquired by presentation, 18 by purchase, 2 were bred in the Gardens, and 7 were received on deposit. The total number of departures during the same period, by death and removals was 66.

The most noticeable additions during the month of February were as follows:—

1. A Mexican Eared Owl (*Asio mexicanus*[1]), purchased of a

[1] In his new Catalogue of Owls (Cat. Birds, ii. p. 231) Mr. Sharpe has transferred the term *americanus*, which Mr. Salvin and I, following Burmeister, have used for the present species, to the American form of *Asio otus*, usually called *wilsonianus*, and has, moreover, given "Stephens" as the authority for the name. But the name *americanus* was made by Gmelin (1766), not by Stephens, and was founded on Brisson's *Asio americanus*, which, so far as I can decide, is much more likely to have been intended for the present bird than for *A. wilsonianus*. Whether "*Strix mexicana*, Gm.," founded ultimately on the